Key West, Fla., July 14.-Those champion Mibustars, the Florida and the Fanita, under convoy of the little auxiliary gunboat Peorla, which has proved herself a dare-devil, have landed the largest and probably the last expedition sent to the aid of the insurgents. It was a task beset with peril and difficulty, costing one man his life, and wounds to half a dozen

Captain Jose Manuel Nunez, brother of General Emilio Nunez, was killed; Winthrep Chanler, of New-York, was shot through the right elbow, and five Cubans suffered trifling injuries. How many Spanish lives answered for this will never be known, but there were enough to make the score more than balance.

The debarkation was effected on July 3, at Palo Alto, on the southern coast of Cuba, but the fighting occurred before then, and the conaummation of the task was without mishap. To the Peoria, one of the newest of the acquisitions to the mosquito fleet, goes the full glory of the achievement. She was until lately a pilot-boat at Philadelphia.

Saturday, June 25, under the convoy of the Peoria, commanded by Lieutenant T. W. Ryan. On board the steamers were 350 Cubans, under General Emilio Nunez, fifty troopers of the 10th United States Cavalry, under Lieutenants Johnson and Ahearn, and twenty-five Rough Riders, under Winthrop Chanler, brother of Colonel William Astor Chanler. The cargoes were enormous. There were the horses of the cavalry, and 189 sacks of oats and 206 bales of hay to feed them. Topping the list of arms were two dynamite guns, with 350 30-pound projectiles to fit them and two full batteries of light field pieces, ten 3-inch rifles of regular ordnance pattern, with harnesses that go with them, and 5,500 cartridges. In infantry rifles there were 4,000 Springfields, with 954,000 cartridges, and 200 Mausers, with 200,000 of the wicked shells

Fifty of the Cubans aboard were armed with Mausers, and the others had Springfields. For the insurgent officers were provided 200 Army Colts and 27,000 cartridges. Two hundred books of United States cavairy and infantry tactics translated into Spanish were taken along. In the expedition were also 1,475 saidles, 950 saddle-cloths and 450 bridles. For the Cuban soldlers there were taken 7,663 uniforms, 2,533 brown canvas of the Army fatigue and the rest cotton and linen of the Mexican troops; 5,080 pairs of army shoes, 1.275 army blankets, 600 shirts, 450 hats and 250 hammocks.

These were the commissary stores carried, calculated by pounds: Bacon, 67,275; cornmeal, 81,250; roasted coffee, 10,200; raw coffee, 3,250; sugar, 2.425; mess pork and beef, 6,600; canned beef, 24,000; beans, 18,900; hardtack, 1,250; cans of corn, 1,250.

### LANDING THE CARGO.

It was a precious cargo for the little boat to guard, but how well she did it the sequel shows. The expectation was that the landing would be effected at San Juan Point, on the south coast of Cuba, midway between Cienfuegos and Trinidad. This place was reached Wednesday evening, June 29. A scouting party put off in a small boat and pulled toward shore, but had made only half the distance when there came a lively fire from what had been taken to be an abandoned blockhouse, near the point. They had not reckoned on this, and the men were called back and the three ships moved to the eastward. About 4 o'clock the next afternoon they arrived at Las Tunas, forty miles away. Four miles west of the town, at the mouth of the Tallabacoa River, stood a large fort, built of railroad fron and surrounded by earthworks. The Peoria ran boldly in and fired several shots from her 3-pounders, but brought no response and no signs of life. Here was thought to be the desired opportunity, and another scouting party was organized. This was made up of fifteen volunteers under Winthrop Chanler, and as many Cubans under Captain Nunez.

The Peorla took a position within short range of the fort to protect a landing or cover a rescrambled toward the brush. But again they had reckoned without their host. At almost the moment they set foot on the sands, the flame, and shot and shell screamed about the little party of invaders.

# DEATH OF CAPTAIN NUNEZ.

Captain Nunez was stepping from his boat when a shot struck him clean between the eyes and he went down dead. Chanler fell with a broken arm. The others safely gained the thicket and replied with a sharp fire directed at the intrenchments. Meanwhile the Peoria set all her guns at work, and rained shells on the fort until the enemy's fire ceased. The moment the gunboat slackened fire, however, the Spanish fire was renewed with fury, and it became evident that their forces were too large to attempt a landing there. A retreat was ordered, and the party rushed for the boats, but volley after volley came from the shore, and they were compelled to throw themselves into the water and paddle alongside the boats with only their heads exposed until the ships were reached. The Spanjards had the range, however, and even at this distance five Cubans were wounded, though none seriously.

Returning to the Peorla, the men reported that a vicious fire had come from a grove of cocoanut palms which extended to the eastward of the fort. The Peoria summarily opened her guns on the place indicated, and must have killed many Spaniards, for her shells dropped into the smoke and flash of the adversaries' fire, silenced it at once, and forced them to send up rockets for help. A number of volleys were sent at the Peorla, with a view to disabling her gunners, but they were badly directed, and fell against her side and into the water.

When the small boats reached the ship it was dark. Then the discovery was made that, besides Captain Nuncz, whose body was left on the beach, there were missing Chanler, Lund and Abbott, and Lieutenant Agramonte and two Cubans. It was reported that Chanler had been mortally wounded, and was kept in the bushes along the shore by the two doctors. Rescue parties were immediately organized, composed of volunteers, and no less than four were sent ashore during the night. Toward morning Lieu-tenant Ahearn, in charge of one of these, found Chanier and his companions. Chanier's wound proved to be in the right elbow. After sunrise Agramonte and his Cubans were discovered and brought off.

# ATTACK ON LAS TUNAS.

The next day the gunboat Helena, under Captain Swinburn, arrived, and on Friday morning she and the Peorla steamed in toward Las Tunas, which the Spaniards had been vigorously fortifying. Las Tunas is connected by rail with Sancti Spiritus, a town of considerable size, and reinforcements and artillery had been rapidly coming in. Range buoys had been placed in the bay, but, avoiding these, the ships drew into close range and opened fire, the Peorla at twelve hundred yards and the Heiena at four-teen hundred yards. The Spaniards had several Krupp field pieces of three or four inches mounted on earthworks along the water front, and they began a vigorous but ill-directed reply with shell and shrapnel. The fire of the ships was most accurate and terribly destructive. The Spanish gunners had not fired more than fifteen or twenty shots before their guns were flying in the air, the earthworks a mass of bleedstained dust and their gunners running. of bloodstained dust, and their gunners running for their lives. Both the Peoria and the Helena were struck several times, thiefly by shrapnel, but no one on either ship was injured. As they withdrew several buildings on shore were in

That afternoon both ships again turned their attention to the fort and the intrenchments at the mouth of the Taliabacoa River, and for

half an hour poured a wicked fire on them. The MORE WOUNDED MEN ARRIVE. Spaniards had been largely reinforced during the day, and some field pieces had been mounted near the fort. These replied to the American fire, but without effect, and the shells of the two ships speedily silenced them. The iron blockhouse was struck repeatedly, and the earthworks were partially destroyed. No damage was done to the ships, and they again withdrew.

That night the Spanlards burned a large wharf and the adjacent buildings, evidently expecting a landing in force next day. It was learned from various sources that reinforcements were pouring into Las Tunas from all directions, a newspaper from Sancti Spiritus saving that two thousand men had been dis patched from the nearest trocha alone. It determined to proceed during the night the landing expedition to Palo Alto, fifty to the eastward, the Helena remaining at Las Tunas to confirm the Spaniards in the belief that an attempt was to be made to land there. At 10 o'clock Saturday night, July 2, while the Helena lay off shore making lively play with her searchlights toward the shore, the Peoria, the Florida and the Fanita, with all lights out, slipped silently away. Palo Alto was reached at daybreak. There was not a Spaniard to be seen, and the men and cargo were put ashore without a single obstacle. ashore without a single obstacle.

CONFERENCE WITH GOMEZ.

General Gomez, with two thousand men, was known to be in the vicinity, and scouts hurried in to his lines. On Monday, July 4, the grizzled old warrior appeared in person at Palo Alto The Florida and the Fanita left Key West on An awning was spread over the end of the abandoned wharf and a conference was held. besides General Lieutenant Ryan and Ensign W. G. David, of the Peoria; Lieutenants Johnson and Ahearn, of the lith United States Cavalry; Auditor-Gen-eral Freyre Andrade, of the Provisional Government; General Nunez, Colonel Nunez and Major Rojo. The Cuban Commander-in-Chief said he was greatly pleased at the successful result of the expedition, which he thought would exercise an important influence on the war. He outlined a plan of campaign, which he later submitted in writing to Lieutenant Ryan, for transmission to President McKinley

men of the 10th Cavalry call the Peorla

The men of the 10th Cavalry call the Peoria "The Little Dewey," because of her valor. She had arrived from the North only a few days before taking out the expedition, and this was her first war experience—under fire four times in forty-eight hours. Her batteries are four Hotchkiss 3-pounders, two Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and one Colt repeating rifle.

It was afterward learned that during the fight at Las Tunas five buildings in the town were desiroyed by the fire from the American guns, while twenty-three were partly destroyed and eight schooners which happened to be in range were sunk and burned.

When Mr. Chanler fell wounded, Drs. Lund and Abbott carried him into the bruth, and all three sank up to their necks in a swamp. Dr. Lund, who was formerly a German army surgeon and who is a giant in stature, managed to extricate himself, stripped off his clothing, with the papers and eatables which he carried, and which still lie somewhere in the thicket, and managed in destress to find the ships. which still lie somewhere in the thicket, and swam naked and in darkness to find the ships. A boat from the Florida picked him up, and he was taken over to the Peoria. As the strange figure clambered up the ladder the sentry on guard at the gangway challenged him, but Dr. Lund brushed past him and strode up to Lieutenant Ryan, gave the customary formal salute, and, with the atmost gravity, said. "I have d, with the atmost gravity, said: "I hav report that the men ashore require assist

When Chanler and Abbott were rescued they were still in the water up to their necks, but except for Chanler's slight wound in the elbow they were none the worse for their experience.

## DENIAL OF BLANCO STORY.

Havana, July 14.—The story circulated throughout the United States by a Cuban named Jose Paulino Blanco, to the effect that the Captain-General had attempted suicide on receiving notice of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, was a baseless fabrication.

BLANCO AND HIS OFFICERS CONFER. Madrid, July 14.-General Blanco's conferences with his generals and the colonels of the volunteers at Havana yesterday have been fully reported here and are much commented upon, although the result of the meetings and the governmental action thereon have been kept a

The "Epoca" says it understands that the Spanish soldiery in Cuba decided to undeviatingly follow the Government's instructions.

NOT WATER ENOUGH AT DUNN LORING.

#### WORKING TO IMPROVE SANITARY CONDI-TIONS AT CAMP ALGER.

Washington, July 14.-Some consternation has treat, as circumstances might determine, and been caused at Camp Alger by the announcement that the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment may reached it 500 yards east of the fort; the boats | be called back from Dunn Loring, where it went were beached, and their occupants cautiously yesterday. If this action is taken, it will be because of an insufficient water supply, and it may be that none of the first division regiments will be able to change their quarters for about fort and the entranchments around it burst into two weeks. The contractors who proposed to sink wells at Dunn Loring have completed only one of the twelve they are to provide. The others cannot be available before next Wednesday. Under the circumstances, it is considered unwise to place more than one regiment, if even that one is permitted to remain. The quartermaster's and subsistence departments are having difficulty in supplying the two portions of General Gobin's separated brigade, and it is thought this may cause the 8th to be sent back to Camp Alger.

Colonel Girard, chief of surgeons, continues to do everything possible to put the camp in a sanitary condition. He has recommended that wooden flooring be provided for enlisted men, and is having all drinking water boiled. Two more typhoid patients have died, Privates Jeremiah Murphy, 1st New-Jersey, and Robert Jamison, Company A, 12th Pennsylvania. Private Murphy's body will be sent to Newark, N. J., and Jamison will be buried in Arlington

The resignation of Chaplain Harris, 2d Tennessee, was this morning tendered to Colonel Anderson. There is a disposition, however, to court-martial and punish the chaplain for the disturbance he created in a Washington hotel. The 2d Tennessee had another stroke of misfortune when a communication from the Chief of Police at Charlottesville, Va., was received, telling of an accident to a member of the regiment. Stephen Collins and Henry Harris made a mistake in boarding a train, and were carried away from camp. Harris jumped from the train at Red Run and was severely injured. Both men will be returned to camp. Private Frank Pauly, Company H. 159th Indiana, has been sentenced to six months' hard labor and dishonorable discharge. He became drunk and "ran ar uck" in the company streets recently.

# THE BERLIN STARTS FOR CUBA

SHE CARRIES MEDICINES AND SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY, AND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The Government transport Berlin, formerly of the American Line, sailed from this port last evening for Cuba. She carried a large quantity of medical supplies for the Army, together with 500 cots and bedding, and 400 packages containing gifts for the hospital service. These included 26 cases of canned soup, 26 cases of condensed milk and 2,500 bottles of mineral water. A large contribution of clothing, delicacies and other articles was received at the medical supply station yesterday, for transportation on the Berlin. These were given by the portation on the Berlin. These were given by the Washington branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Beile Reed, of this city, also sent a quantity of groceries for the Rough Riders. The Berlin carried a coffin, in which is to be placed the body of John Miller, of the 1st New-York Volunteer Cavalry, who was killed in the charge at San Juan. Miller's father, W. L. Miller, of Akron, Ohio, has made arrangements for his son's hody to be sent home. He arrived in New-York for this purpose yesterday morning, carrying letters of introduction from President McKinley and Secretary Aiger. These he presented to Colonel Kimbail, of the Quariermaster's Department, in the Army Building.

. WIDENING THE ELIZABETH RIVER. Washington, July 14.-General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, will shortly issue advertisements viting proposals for dredging and widening the Elizabeth River from Hampton Roads, Va. to the Norfolk Navy Yard. A width of \$6 feet and a depth of \$8 feet is to be obtained, so as to permit the entrance to and departure from the Navy Yard of the biggest battle-ships in the American Navy. The sum of \$360,000 was appropriated by Congress for this work.

THE BREAKWATER AT NEWPORT NEWS OTHER TRANSPORTS EXPECTED-NEW-YORK MEN DOING WELL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Newport News, Va., July 14.-The United States transport Breakwater, Captain Sherman. arrived in Hampton Roads this morning at 10 o'clock direct from Santlago de Cuba, carrying 143 wounded non-commissioned officers and privates. The men were transferred to the Gov ernment wharf this afternoon and immediately taken to the post and field hospitals. Some of the men are in a dangerous condition, and it is apprehended that several deaths may result before morning The Breakwater passed inside the Virginia Capes this morning about the same time that the City of Washington, also laden with sick and wounded, was reported there yesterday morning. While there was somewhat of an exodus among the guests at Old Point today, there were several thousand people to receive the Breakwater when she anchored. The transport remained at anchor all morning, directly off the pler, and at 2 o'clock weighed anchor and slowly steamed into the wharf.

It was evident from this that the surgeons in harge of the debarkation of the wounded men had decided that it would be more convenient to transfer them directly to the wharf, rathe than by means of a lighthouse tender, which was used in bringing the officers and men from

There was a general rush to the pler, and Colonel Kane, in command of Fort Monroe, found it necessary to detail a company of infantry and a battery of artillery to patrof the wharf and the thoroughfare leading to the hospital. The hundreds of eager men, women and children lined the sidewalks and the hotel piazzas, watching the transport in hope of sec ing the first man to be brought down the gang ambulances, stretchers and men able to walk could pass. It was 3 o'clock when the gangway was run up to the ship, and Captain Munsen, the surgeon in charge of the wounded aboard signified that he was ready to send his men ashore.

The first man to go down the plank was a tall colored trooper, who had been shot in the leg and could rest his weight on only one foot. He had hardly stepped on the plank before two artillerymen rushed to his side and gently picked him up, carrying him down to a chair on the pler. There were no officers among the wounded brought here to-day, consequently Captain Mun sen considered no rank in sending the mer Stretchers were sent up for the men who were

unable to leave their bunks, and as each disabled hero passed down the gangway, borne by four of the fort artillerymen, he was greated by tremendous cheering, clapping of hands and ceived a hearty greeting when the ambulances and stretchers passed the Chamberlin and Hygeia hotels. Two hours were consumed in getting all of the men, white and colored, ashore and at 5 o'clock over one hundred men who were not wounded dangerously enough to require stretchers began the march to the hospital. It was an inspiring scene, and there were many tears shed, as well as cheers given Each wounded man, easily distinguished by the worn uniform, was assisted by two soldiers Some of the men could not walk, and had to be carried.

## TREATMENT AT THE HOSPITALS

At the post and field hospitals the men received pajamas and were sent to hed. Major Dewitt, the post surgeon, informed The Tribune's correspondent that all of the men who ar rived vesterday were doing as well as could them have had baths, and now know what it is to eat food regularly. The Major was warm in praise of his staff for the manner in which they handled the wounded to-day and yesthey handled the wounded to-day and yes-terday, only two days' notice having been given in which to make necessary preparations. He stated that it would be impossible to obtain a correct list of the men who arrived yesterday and of those who arrived to-day, owing to the fact that it was being revised, and it would be a great mistake to give out lists only partially correct. He had received orders from the Adjutant-General at Washington instructing him to send him a complete list of the wounded and sick, but he stated that he could not obey ever that order before night, and possibly not until to-morrow morning. The full list will be given

rding to Major Dewitt, only forty-seven men who arrived to-day were wounded dy, the others being either recovering from the effects of fever and sunstroke porarily disabled by flesh wounds

MORE WOUNDED EXPECTED. The Olivette, which sailed from Santiago on Sunday will arrive to-morrow morning with between two hundred and three hundred unfortunates. The naval hospital-ship Solace with five hundred wounded aboard will get in Saturday morning, and the Seneca, which left Santiago yesterday with the last of the field hespitals cannot accommodate the victims already here, to say nothing of the hundreds to come, is branded by Major Dewitt as faire. He ays he has sufficient tents to give each man a of who comes on the Olivette and the Solace. By

The United States transport Resolute, Captain J. G. Eaton, the first vessel taking part in the Santiago engagement to arrive in Hampton Roads, entered port to-day. The officers and crew saw the entire contest, and as their ship was within signalling distance of the flagship they will be entitled to a part of the prize money to be paid by the Government. Resolute came here for orders, and also to re-ceive her armament of 4-inch guns.

The auxiliary cruiser Yankee, now at the Navy Yard, will sail to-morrow for Santiago, convoying the colliers Abarenda, Sterling Alexander, Cassius and Justin. The Cæsar and the

Leonidas arrived to-day and are coaling. SEVENTY-FIRST MEN DOING WELL. The number of 71st New-York men in the hospital is now ascertained to be only thirty-two. None of the men are dangerously wounded, and they will be able to leave for their homes in New-York in the next week. The members of the 71st who fell at Santlago and are the most seriously wounded have not yet been brought here, and probably will not be, as the men here say they are too low to permit of re-moval on transports at present. It is even im-possible, at this hour, to procure a complete possible, at this hour, to procure a complete and correct list of the New-Yorkers in the hospital here. Six members of Company F-Ser-geants McDermott and Spitzell and Privates Hall, Featherstone, Eiseman and Hechler-are well enough to return to their homes, and will start to-morrow. Hajor Nancrede, in charge of the men who arrived yesterday, started to-night for Washington, under orders to report to Surgeon-General Sternberg.

## CAPTAIN PARKHURST'S STORY. WOUNDED BEFORE SANTIAGO-HIS EXPERIENCES

New-London, Conn., July 14 (Special).-Captain Charles H. Parkhurst, 2d United States Light Artillery, who received two wounds on the morning of Saturday, July 2, in front of Santiago de Cuba, has arrived here and is at the home of his fatherin-law, ex-Mayor George E. Starr. In an interview with The Tribune correspondent

Captain Parkhurst related his experiences and impressions of warfare in Cuba. He was detached om his post as instructor at the artillery school at Fort Monroe several weeks ago and sent South. where he joined Shafter's army of invasion. Four light batteries, commanded by Captains Parkhurst, Grimes. Best and Capron, were landed at Bajquiri and proceeded by the rough trail to a position be fore Santiago, where Captain Capron's battery opened fire on the Spanish outposts on July 1.

Captain Parkhurst passed through the first day's fighting unburt. On the morning of that day he and Captain Best were sent to a position on a ridge to take a blockhouse on another ridge, the

intervening valley being occupied by United States infantry. Spanlards from the blockhouse were firing on the infantry Both batteries began business forthwith. Captain Parkhurst's battery fired only four shots, each time a 16-pound shell, and not one missed the mark. Two of the shots were directed at Spanish rifle pits between the batteries and the blockhouse with such true aim that the Spaniards fied precipitately. The other two shells went clean through the blockhouse, driving the enemy out. Immediately the American warmed up the hill and occupied the abandoned

During the night the two batteries took a new position, about one thousand five hundred yards from the city, and on the morning of the second day were ready to open fire early. In the night hill, so that the muzzles of the cannon were slight ly above the top level of the ground. For about four hundred feet down the side of the hill toward the enemy there was an open space, then began the dense undergrowth common to that section of Cuba. In this bush the Spanish infantry were con cealed, and without warning they opened fire on the artillerymen. Captain Parkhurst describes this as a rain of bullets, volley following volley so rapidly that there was no cessation. The batteries rehe sent in all the canister he had. Then he used shrappel, "cut to zero," that is, with the fuses a short that the shells would explode almost as soon as they left the muzzles of the guns and dis the deadly fragments right among the Spaniards in the bush. 'Presently," says Captain Parkhurst, "I lost in-

terest, to some extent, in what was going on, for I felt a nip in my left forearm, where a Mauser sullet struck me hard near the wrist. First thing though my lega were a pair of shafts, and I was liding down the hill at a toboggan rate. Once o of range I stood on my feet again and started to find a place where first aid was given to the unded. The action then was going on lively in all directions. The first surgeon I met looked at fact which surprised me. I had been struck in the

pain from his wounds and that his arm will soon all right, but if he had been struck in the wrist an old-fashioned 45-calibre builet he certainly s an old-fushioned 43-calibre bullet he certainly ould have lost his hand or forearm. The surgeons paid little attention to a man who as able to walk, so the capatin walked four or the miles further on, looking for a hospital inally he found a piace where his wound could be ressed. Then he was sent further on to the gental hospital near the shore, which he found a looking to the special hospital near the shore, which he found with ratherns suffering from malatin, cousles, sunstreke and other complaints. Wounded can also to walk were not wanted there. An aminume came along about this time and it was led with men who had minor wounds, Captain arkhurst among them, and proceeded to the each. There the wounded captain was ordered each. There the wounded captain was ordered soard a transport bound for Key West with hunders of men who had been wounded the day better.

The "As I was riding along in the ambulance," the prain says. I noticed lying in the road a box of noting tobacco which had dropped from some my wagon and been broken open. A party of idders came along and proceeded to administer own he estate. After getting a supply they halled a ambulance and tossed the box of tobacco in the west came in handy on the voyage to Key est, for tobacco was sheet on board. If was est, for tobacco was sheet on board. If was the cable table and all hands below

icemselver. Captain table and all hands helpel lemmelver. Caprain Parkhurst is loud in praise of the contect of the soldiers in Cuba. He says they are informly cheerful in the midst of untold hardings and suffering. In the army at Santiago the there is no not receive, nor do they expect the ference shown them by the men under their minand in other circumstances. Soldiers are too may to sainte officers unless sent to them upon me special errand. The colonel of infantry arches along with his personal effects rolled in a blanket and slung across his shoulders and saist, two or three days rations in his haverek, water in his canteen, and only his shoulder rans distinguishing him from the humblest prise in the ranket.

ids he remarked, was the uncom-ude of the sick and wounded so diers in to take their afflictions cheerfully. like devis, and when hit made no cepting the huit as one of the fort-I heard not a single grumbler while Parkhurst says the Spaniards are un-

itinain Parkhurst says his Spanards are unitedly hard fighters, but they cannot withid the steady, determined advance of the Amorwhom they spatiently regarded, before the
next, as men who would break and run at the
fire. Regarding the cuban climate he says,
did not find it half so had as had been repreed, though I am hardly a competent witness,
I rather like hot weather and can stand a lot.
In the middle of the day the sun is bilsterbut if one can sit under the shade of a trebut if one can sit under the shade of a trebut if one can sit under the shade of a trebut if one can sit under the shade of a trebut if one can sit under the shade of a tre-

# MOVING DAY AT CAMP TOWNSEND.

BATTALIONS NOW IN PROPER POSITION-COMPANY M TO BE MUSTERED IN TO-DAY.

near Pockskill Company M is still waiting to be mustered in, but that is because Captain Sawtelle has a few more difficulties to contend with than the other company ommanders had. When they had selected the men they wanted they sent the extra ones on to the ext company, but Captain Sawtelle, having the last company, cannot have recourse to that means getting out of the difficulty of having more men than he wants. He can have only ninety-one, but his morning there were 137 names on the company roll, including eighteen recruits from Bangor, Mo. who arrived late last night. To dispose of the extra forty-six men he has been distributing them among the companies that were short, sending the aptains, as far as possible, the particular class of men most needed in their companies. In this way, t was thought, Company M could be brought down its proper strength, the extra men retained and the regiment filled up without any additional recruiting. Probably no more recruits will be needed after the company's extra men are distributed. They will all be disposed of to-night, and the company will be mustered in to-morrow.

A stack of cases filled with brown canvas uniforms for the 1st Battallan, 370 suits in all, were received by the Quartermaster to-day. are more of a reddish-brown than the khakt uniforms of the officers. They will be given out as soon as possible to Companies A. B. C and D. which constitute the 1st Battalion Enough of the uniforms have been ordered for the entire regi-

Acting Ordnance Officer Lieutenant H. R. Bishop Acting Orenance Officer Lacebase I. B. Bishop, in, started in to get the old rifle range in working order. He found his lask was not going to be an easy one, as the trench has been used to dump rubbish in and will have to be cleaned out, while the old timbers have rotted away and will have to

the old timbers have rotted away and will have to be replaced.

With the regiment it has been a general moving day again. Company A was quartered on the left of the regimental camp, and the other companies in line, according to their letters. To-day they were changed, so that they would occupy their proper positions in line, the lat Battalion being on the right, and so on.

Major Seaman, chief surgeon of the regiment, went over to the Helping Hand Hospital, in Pecks, kill, to-day, to see how the two regimental patients were getting along. He found them both doing nicely. C. C. Moore, who had been taken there with pneumonia, was doing well, being up and about, and Private Batry who was shot with a blank cartridge in the village on the Fourth of

or so. Moore may also be ready to return to camp at the same time.

The evening parade to-day was in regimental formation, the let and his factualisms forming first and marching on the field as battailons. Major John S. Sewall was in command of the lat Eattailon, and Major Louis Duncan in command of the lat Eattailon, and Major Louis Duncan in command of the 2d. Colonel Eugene Griffin reviewed the parade. The movements were smoothly executed, the battailons having rehearsed them during the fiftermoon drill hour, and the steadmess in ranks and excellent alignment showed the effect of the drilling the troops have had.

General William Barclay Parsons returned to camp to-day.

FROM THE CHICKANAUGA CAMP.

# GENERAL BROOKE STARTS FOR WASHINGTON-

TYPHOLD CASES NOT SERIOUS. Chattanooga, Tenn., July 14 (Special).-General

Brooke was summoned to Washington by Secretary Alger late this afternoon, and will start to-nigh: Assistant Adjutant-General Sheridan will be in charge of headquarters during his absence. It is generally conceded that General Brooke will lead the American forces into Porto Rico. Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, arrived here

this morning, and is visiting the Ohio troops. The Senator gave one son to the service, J. B. Foraker, who is now with the Ohio troops at Chickjr. who is now with the amanga, and he is visiting him here. In the First Division, First Corps, hospital, where the two Pennsylvanians died vesterday, there are thirty cases of typhoid fever, only one of which is dangerous at present. The physicians agree that the typhoid fever at Chickarnauga is the result of the first only water, and that the water in fault the typhoid fever at Chicksmanaga infection by water, and that the water in fault is from the surface springs. Chicksmanaga Creek is pronounced perfectly good, but it has been decided best to filter all water. Quartermaster Leephas issued to the Army six hundred water filters has issued to the Army six hundred.

WAR CALENDAR.

Feb'ry...15 MAINE BLOWN UP.

17 Court of Inquiry appointed. 21 Inquiry begun.

March.. 7 Fifty-million-dollar oill for National defence introduced in House.

\$ Bill passed by House.

9 Bill passed by Senate.

12 Oregon leaves San Francisco for Cuba.

28 Maine inquiry report sent to Congress. . 5 CONSUL-GENERAL LEE RECALLED.
10 Consul-General Lee leaves Cuba.
11 President McKinley asks authority to intervene in Cuba.

19 Congress passes intervention resolutions, 20 ULTIMATUM SENT TO SPAIN. Il Spain sends passports to Minister Wood-ford. 2 PROCLAMATION OF CUBAN BLOCK-

ADE.
First prize captured by the Nashville.
23 THE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR 125,000
VOLUNTEERS.
25 State of war declared to have existed
since the 21st.
26 Great Britain and staty proclaim neutrality.

27 Admiral Sampson bombards Matanzas. 28 Commodore Dewey's fleet sails from Hong Kong for Manila. Hong Kong for Manila.

1 COMMODORE DEWEY SINKS THE SPANISH FLEET AT MANILA.

11 First American blood shed at Carden.

12 Dewey made a Rear-Admiral.

13 General Merritt selected to lead expedition to Philippines.

14 Admiral Sampson bombards San Juan.

15 Spanish fleet reaches Martirique.

16 Cervera's squadron reaches Santiago.

17 Charleston sails for Manila.

18 Oregon reaches Key West.

18 Second call for volunteers.

First Manila expedition starts.

28 Forts at the cutrance of Santiago Harbor bombarded.

3 MERRIMAC SUNK AT SANTIAGO. 2 Caimara's fleet reaches Port Said.
2 Camara's fleet reaches Port Said.
2 Four Jamer Lands at Raining.
3 Shafter's army lands at Raining.
2 Fight of the Raining.
3 Camara's fleet sails from Cadiz.
4 GENERAL SHAFTER'S ARMY SAILS
5 Camara's fleet raining at Raining.
5 Shafter's army lands at Raining.
6 Fight of the Rough Riders AT LA QUASINA.
6 Camara's fleet reaches Port Said.
6 Camara's fleet reaches Port Said.
6 Decision to send fleet to Spain announced.

July.... 1 SPANISH OUTWORKS AT SANTIAGO
CARRIED BY ASSAULT.
War Revenue law goes into effect.
3 CERVERA'S FLEET DESTROYED.
6 Hobson and his associates exchanged.
14 SANTIAGO SURRENDERS

## CERVERA STARTS FOR ANNAPOLIS.

AFTER LANDING PRISONERS, THE ST. LOUIS WILL GO TO THE LEAGUE ISLAND NATY YARD.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 14.-The United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis sailed for Annapolis at 6 o'clock this morning, having on board Admiral Cervera and other Spanish offi cers captured at Santiago on July 3. There was po unusual incident in connection with the departure of the cruiser. Everything had been made ready yesterday for her to sail last evening, but on account of the storm and the rough sea the start was deferred until this morning.

After landing her prisoners at Annapolis, th craiser will proceed to the League Island Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, where her armament will be increased by the addition of several rapid-fire guns. Then she will rejoin the fleet in Cuban waters.

#### THE PRISONERS AT PORTSMOUTH. Portsmouth, N. H., July 14.-The prisoners at

Camp Long are indirectly the source of much anxiety to the officers of the marine guard. Now that they have settled down to every day routine, people in Portsmouth and the towns for many miles around consider them objects of curiosity and well worth going to see. Accordingly the officers of the guard are besieged with applications for permission to visit the camp, but the orders are prohibitory, something a majority of the applicants fall to understand. Indirectly, the city is benefited by having the prisoners here, as visitors are flock-

More than half the prisoners have been slightly ill since their landing as a result of the change of food and water. All of those who were ill when landed are on the road to rapid

Colonel Forney has issued an order for his guards to keep a sharp lookout for workmen who have been selling articles to the prisoners at exorbitant prices.

There was a story current among the pris-eners, that one of the ship's guards had rifled a safe before the surrender, and there seems to be something in it, else the Spanish prisoners have here liberally supplied with gold for the mafority of them appear to have their pockets fill with the yellow metal, and are spending it free

with the yellow metal, and are spending it freely when the opportunity presents itself.

Many of the Spaniards, including the ship's
cooks, made request that they be allowed to
work. At mess the prisoners are served with
meat, vegetables, canned goods, rice, bacon, and
bread, and there has not been a word of complaint. The clothing purchased for the prisoners
has cost the Government about \$4,000.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PRISONERS. Annapolis, Md., July 14.-Superintendent Cooper

of the Naval Academy has issued the following general order governing the officers and marines attached to the Naval Academy after the arrival of Admiral Cervera and the officers and men of his late command:

First-All Spanish officers who give parole will be permitted to go without the gates, and to have he privileges of the grounds between 8 a.m. and undown. The parole will not permit them to leave sundown. The parole will not permit them to leave the city limits.

Serond—No person will be allowed to enter the grounds or to land at the wharves or waterfront, except such persons as are attached to or connected with the Naval Academy in any capacity; servants employed in officers' families, employes, enlisted men, persons delivering goods or receiving orders, telegraph messengers and express agents. Horses and carriages will be stopped at the gates unless carrying officers or members of their families to their residences. No other persons will be permitted to enter unless by special permit from the Navy Department or by permission of the superintendent.

Third—The countersign will be strictly observed after 8 p. m. until reveille.

Fourth—The commanding officer of the marines will issue instructions to sentingle for the strict observance of these regulations.

# NEW-YORKERS DISAPPOINTED.

ORDERED TO START FOR CUBA, BUT RE-CALLED.

Tampa, Fla., July 14 (Special).-The 2d New-York Regiment of Infantry, which is composed of separate companies from the northern part of the State, experienced the disappointments of war to-day. Early yesterday afternoon orders were received from General Snyder, in command of the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps, commanding the 1st and 2d battalions of the 2d New-York to go on board the Cherokee at 4 a. m. to-day.

Accordingly the men went to Port Tampa this morning, and were about to march up the gangplank, when an order came reversing the first command and directing Colonel Hardin to return with his men to camp. The men felt very bitter, but they took their medicine without complaint. The New-Yorkers were not the only ones to suffer, for Major Samuel Reber and eighty-five officers and men of the Signal Corps, who were aboard the Stillwater, were also ordered not to leave this port. An officer who is in a position to know said to The Tribune's correspondent that no more expeditions for Cuba would leave here unless it is found necessary to invest Havana.

#### NOTES FROM THE NAVY YARD. The work of removing the cofferdam which pro

yesterday morning. The firm of New-York con ractors which has the work in hand placed a large number of laborers on the job, and it is said that the mass of earth and stone cannot be removed in less than three weeks, and the contract time is thirty days. Some of the officers at th Navy Yard yesterday said that within four weeks' time the big drydock would be ready for use, and that the first vessel which would be placed in the structure would be the battle-ship Iowa, which is in need of a general overhauling and cleaning after her recent experiences off the coast of Cuba.

The United States supply steamer Armeria finished leading for Key West and Cuba with a large consignment of ammunition, and was expected to sail in the evening.

Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, made a short visit to the yard in the aftermoon, and had a consultation with the executive officers.

# THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION

Continued from first page.

ness transactions, pavable on the arrival of funds. The sugar mills have been stopped, on. ing to the workpeople having deserted; the cane is rotting in the fields, and it is estimated that a quarter of the sugar crop is already ruined.

### THE NEXT EXPEDITION.

San Francisco, July 14.—The transport steamers City of Puebla and the Peru have received their complement of troops, and, unless contrary orders are received from Washington, the two steamers will arrive at Honolulu in time to participate in the ceremony of annexation.

Major-General Otis, commanding the fourt fleet of transports, will make the Puebla bis flarship. The officers and troops which will en. bark on the Puebla are: Major-General Otis and staff. Brigadier-General Otis, all the remain ing companies of the 14th United States Infantry, recruits of the 1st and 2d battallons of the 15th and 23d Regiments, enlisted men of the 1st North Dakota, 1st Wyoming and 1st Idaho, medical officers and members of the hospital corps. Total, \$43 men.

The troops to go on the Peru consist of a squadron of the 4th United States Cavalry, light batteries of the 6th United States Artillery, a detachment of the 3d United States Artillery, a detachment of the Signal Corps, under Captain Russell, a department of volunteers, medicat officers, and members of the Hospital Corps In all there will be 1.763 officers and men. It is understood that the Puebla and the Pen

will remain at Honolulu after coaling until to

arrival of the second section, or fifth feet

which will sail from here in about ten days Major-General Otis to-day issued an order designating the troops to sail on the second section. It is as follows: Steamer Pennsylvania The 1st Montana Volunteers and recruits of the 1st California Volunteers. Steamer Rio de Janeiro-Two battalions of the 1st South Dakota Volunteers, recruits of 1st and 24 Bet. talions, 18th United States Infantry; signal corps detachment, consisting of three officers and thirty enlisted men, recruits of the Utah Light Artillery, Steamer St. Paul-One battalian South Dakota Volunteers; recruits of the 1st Colorado Volunteers, recruits of the 13th Minnesota, signal corps detachment, consist-ing of two officers and twenty enlisted men. The gunboat Bennington left her anchorage this afternoon and proceeded down the Bay amid the tooting of many whistles and the diping of flags from the merchant vessels. It is generally supposed that she is going to Hono-lulu, but nothing positive as to her destination can be stated at this time.

## NEW-YORK MEN HAVE A RECEPTION, San Francisco, July 14.-Six more companies of

the 1st New-York Volunteers arrived on this side of the bay from Oakland to-day. They were es corted to the Red Cross headquarters, where breakfast was served, after which, headed by a reception committee, a platoon of police and the Tennessee regimental band, the soldlers marched to the Mechanics' pavilion, where a public reception was held in honor of the resment. The New-Yorkers who arrived yesterday spent last night at Camp Merritt, and to-day marched to the pavilion, where they joined the later arrivals.

The pavillon was prettily decorated with the National colors, and at the western end a large American flag was draped. Five large tables stretched from one end to the other. Two the bles stood across the western end for the ofcers. There were seats for 1,100. The table were decorated with flowers and American das It did not take long for the soldiers and the

hosts and hostesses to get acquainted. The women were cheered, California cheered, the committee and everything that came to the minds of the men were theered. One of the features of the reception was the singing of "America." The Tennessee and 7th California bands consolidated, and everybody stood up and sang the National hymn. A few patriotic airs were played, and the reception ended with "Auld Lang Syne" and "Home, Sweet Home." The men buckled on their accounts and baying had a proper intro-

coutrements, and, having had a proper intro-duction to San Francisco, marched to Camp Merritt. General W. H. Parnes was president for the occasion, and had general charge arrangements. The Reception Committee consisted of Colonel C. M. Kinne, Colonel H. P. Bush, Philip L. Fisher, A. J. Delamar and J. P.

# THINKS AMERICANS ARE AFRAID.

Madrid, July 14 .- An official dispatch from Manila, dated July 9, says the garrison of that place and the Spanish outposts have conflicts daily with the insurgents, who are receiving numerous reinforcements. The dispatch adds:

"We have inflicted great losses upon them. The Americans dare not attack Manila, fearing to find themselves confronted by the rebels and unable to withstand them. They also fear that if Aguinaldo's forces attack the town the population will join them."

#### SAYS DEWEY HAD ENGLISH GUNNERS. London, July 14.-Cunningham Graham, &

former Member of Parliament, who wrote 6 series of articles most insulting to Americans in "The Westminster Gazette," has written letter to "The St. James's Gazette," which is tublished to-day, saying that the excellent gunnery exhibited by Admiral Dewey's squalron was due to the fact that "most of the gunners were Englishmen" who were "dayed from our Chinese squadron by promises of \$500

Mr. Graham urges that this matter to brought to the attention of Parliament.

CHILL'S FINANCIAL CRISIS WORSE.

PRESIDENT AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE \$30,000.000

PAPER MONEY. Valparaise, Chili, July 14.—The financial crisis grows more acute. Congress has passed a law authorizing the President for one year to issue paper money to the extent of \$50,000,000, to be loaned to banks on adequate guarantees. Twenty million dollars of this loan is issuable at 4 per cent. President is further authorized to borrow \$20.0 to enable him to withdraw the paper money a end of four years.

SECOND BATTERY ANXIOUS TO SERVE. The 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y., is anxiously awaitters, in the list Regiment Armory, to begin the which are to be raised in this city. As the ne batteries are expected to go to the front, most of the members of the 2d Battery have already signed a volunteering list which is to be handed to the recruiting officer as soon as he arrives. They say that they have been anxious to go to the front from the beginning and that they do not propose to stand by and see raw artillerymen go to Cuba while they are relegated to stay at home.

## A BATTERY SENT TO TAMPA. A battery of the 2d Regiment, United States

arrived in New-York on a Norwich Line boat Jo terday morning, and crossed the river on a Pensylvania ferryboat to Jersey City, where the odders took a train at 8:30 a. m. for Tampa. Fig.

CARRANZA SAID NOT TO HAVE SAILED. Montreal, July 14.—There were rumors yestering that Lieutenant Carranza did not sail with Second Du Bosc. To-day it is said positively that Carranza was impersonated by some unknown personated did not board the ship. Where Carrass is

CONGRATULATIONS FROM AUSTRALIA San Francisco, July 14. Hugh Vraig, president of the Chamber of Commerce, has received i from William Coolgardie, of the Coolgards Instituted Exhibition of Western Australia, and that the congratulations of the Commissioners of the exhibition on the success of American marks-men in the war with Spain be conveyed to pre-dent McKinley through the Chamber. An appro-priate message has been sent to the President